

Epic of Warsaw Jews' 42-Day Battle With Nazis

Eyewitness Relates Heroic Resistance

(This report was made by a Zionist who was present in Warsaw during the entire period of the uprising in the Ghetto and who acted as liaison between the Polish partisans and the Jewish fighters, and who later escaped from Poland. The report has just been received by the Jewish World Congress by way of a representative of the Congress in a neutral country.)

Nazi soldiers entered the ghetto on the first night of Passover, April 19, 1943, about midnight. Their object was to remove the Jews from the ghetto in line with their previous mass deportations. In order to terrorize the Jews, the Nazis came in six tanks. When they roared up the main street a lot of shooting was heard from all sides. The ghetto fighters opened fire on the German tanks. The Nazis attempted to withdraw but did not succeed in leaving the ghetto alive. They perished in the flames of their exploded tanks.

That was the signal for the general uprising. Slogans and orders appeared immediately on the ghetto buildings, proclaiming that the general uprising had begun and that "the Jews would fight to the last drop of blood."

The leaders of the uprising organized the street fight. Every able-bodied man and woman received weapons. Youth patrolled the streets. The bigger buildings were prepared as defense positions, where larger groups of fighters were concentrated. A commander was appointed for each street and arsenals were set up. Fighters lined up at gates and windows with weapons in hand. That same night trenches were dug in the streets.

The whole ghetto was converted into one huge fortress. Every house into a citadel. Children received the very difficult task of acting as liaison between one street and the next.

At dawn groups of ghetto fighters surrounded German workshops where Jews were employed. The

A Jewish guerrilla army of 3,000, fighting under the blue and white Jewish flag and the Polish flag, has been harassing the Nazi forces in the Lublin sector of Poland for months. It was reported from London yesterday.

Jews confiscated German uniforms from the stores and shops, where Jewish workers worked. In this way, special divisions of fighters who wore German uniforms, were formed. Jews also entered German food stores located in the ghetto and commandeered large stocks of foodstuffs which were later distributed among the fighters.

In the morning, battle flags were hung. The blue and white flag waved in the wind together with the Polish flag. German and Lithuanian police who used to escort Jews to their workshops, this time entered the ghetto never to leave again. The ghetto looked empty and deserted, not a person was in the streets. The whole population fortified itself, ready for the struggle. German soldiers who came to act as overseers of the Jewish workers never left the ghetto. Soon the news spread over Warsaw that the ghetto had proclaimed a general uprising.

That first day of Passover, about noon, the ghetto became a battlefield. Columns of motorized German troops, fully equipped, soon appeared in the streets of Warsaw. Ten tanks headed the columns. The Christian quarter was completely cut off by special German troops, who carried mine throwers. Many Poles were arrested on the suspicion that they were involved in the preparation of the uprising. Entering or leaving the Christian quarter was strictly forbidden.

The first shots were heard about noon, and soon a tremendous exchange of fire flared up. Thick clouds of smoke began to envelop the ghetto. Fires roared on all sides. That battle lasted till late at night. The Germans were now convinced that they faced a well-

Bare Anti-Semitism In Washington H'ts

Anti-Semitic vandalism is rampant in New York's Washington Heights area, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith charged yesterday.

On the basis of more than 50 sworn affidavits by victims and eye-witnesses, some of whom are Protestant ministers and rabbis, the League declared that synagogues and occasionally churches have been painted with large swastikas and with pornographic slanders on Jews, and scores of synagogue windows have been smashed.

Hoodlum gangs are in most cases responsible, it was said. The sexton and executive secretary of a synagogue reported in a sworn statement that on seven or eight different occasions while Jewish children were being taught, rocks were thrown at them from the rooftop of an adjoining building. Several times during the summer the temple walls were marked up with crude swastikas. And once vandals got access to the main auditorium and threw refuse on the altar.

A rabbi's sworn statement describes the stoning of a Jewish woman—who ran from auditorium to office room—by two boys who shouted "Dirty Jew" at her. A 10-year-old Jewish boy came out of his Talmud class to the

street exit, and there four big boys knocked him down and kicked him in the stomach. His father and the rabbi arrived just then and saved him from more abuse.

A rabbi reported that "Many times the front wall and doors of the congregation have slogans, such as 'Hell Hitler, kill the Jews,' and often with the addition of unmentionable epithets."

This rabbi said that big boys of about 14 would even run into the vestry rooms of the synagogue and shout offensive remarks at the worshippers.

Many of those who made affidavits declared in their statements that police protection had often been asked, but without positive results. Sometimes the police arrived after stones had been thrown or windows broken and the culprit had run away, but no systematic police effort appeared to have been made to trace the vandals or—more important—to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

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FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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RED ARMY TAKES KOROSTEN; 3 MORE NAZI WARSHIPS SUNK

Three Holdout Rail Unions Call Off Strikes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (UP).—The threat of a railroad strike definitely ended today when three holdout operating rail unions cancelled their scheduled walkout 18 hours before the deadline, assuring the War Department that they would not interfere with the successful prosecution of the war.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced he had obtained the assurances after the union chiefs conferred with Lt. Gen. Brenton B. Somervell, federal operator of the lines. The union leaders indicated they would have no separate statement until after a White House conference later with Mobilization Director James P. Byrnes on their wage demands.

The White House conference lasted an hour and a half and presumably was devoted to a discussion whether President Roosevelt's arbitration award to the Locomotive Engineers and Trainmen would apply to the holdout unions.

Meanwhile Somervell told leaders of the 15 non-operating brotherhoods at a special conference that it was up to them to settle the scope of arbitration among themselves.

The recalcitrant operating group—Firemen, Conductors and Switchmen—had brought about government seizure by declining to follow the lead of 17 other rail unions in abandoning their strike plans in exchange for President Roosevelt's arbitration of their wage controversy.

Since the seizure, the Army set in motion an elaborate organization for operation of the roads and had warned it would resort to use of troops if necessary to keep traffic moving.

With the strike threat dissolved, the question of the probable duration of government control came to the fore. Best assumption was that it would last until the wage disputes of the holdouts and the 15 non-operating unions are settled.

The President told his news conference Tuesday that federal control would continue only until the emergency is over. He said he wished to return the roads to private management as soon as it was clear no interruption of traffic would occur. That presumably will be when the unsolved wage matters are disposed of.

The army froze all wages and working conditions as of 7 P.M. Monday when the seizure took place. But it made plain that the freezing action did not preclude modification of the wage structure by Mr. Roosevelt.

Despite their refusal to submit to arbitration thus far, the holdout operating unions may reverse their stand and may gain comparable wage increases.

The non-operatives accepted the Administration's award of a 4 to 10 cent an hour sliding scale of increases and agreed to presidential arbitration of their overtime demands. They too may win a boost paralleling that given the engineers and trainmen. The President has said he was trying to bring the carriers and non-operatives together on the subject matter of arbitration.

Allied Planes Hit Targets at Rome

LONDON, Dec. 29 (UP).—Hitting purely military targets, American bombers laid a ring of destruction around Rome Tuesday within four miles of the city's limits, Aigiers reported today.

Official dispatches from North Africa reported that large formations of medium bombers heavily attacked the landing grounds at Ciampino, Rome's military airfield seven miles southeast of the city. The Guldona airfield well beyond the northwestern outskirts, and Centocelle Airfield, four miles south of the capital.

Greet Heroic Stalingrad



The little girls who danced in "The Magic Fountain of Stalingrad" Ballet which was performed at the "Children of Stalingrad" Festival Tuesday afternoon at Carnegie Hall, surround the great American, Paul Robeson, who came to sing in tribute to the "steel-hearted" citizens of Stalingrad and the children who survive them. Lt. Commander Vasil V. Fraydink and the Hon. Eugene D. Kissel, Consul General of the USSR, who spoke at the festival, look on.

Allies Advance Toward Pescara

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 29 (UP).—Battling snow and a raging gale, Canadian troops swept northwest from captured Ortona toward Pescara and its direct lateral link with Rome today while sharp fighting broke out on the Tyrrhenian Coast in the first action on that sector in seven weeks.

An Allied communique confirmed the fall of Ortona 24 hours after the Germans had announced evacuation of the shattered port city where street fighting raged for 10 days.

Fighting desperate rear guard actions to cover retreatment to a new defense line, the Germans were believed falling back on Pescara itself, 11 miles northwest of Ortona and Adriatic terminus of the transverse trunk line to Rome, 98 miles away.

Inland from Ortona, however, Italian troops appeared to have suffered a minor setback as German paratroops, blasted out of the village of Villa Grande three days ago, were reported to have smashed back into the village from the southwest.

Tito Partisans Cross Into Italy, Rout Foes

LONDON, Dec. 29 (UP).—Yugoslav Partisans have crossed the Italian Yugoslav border to a depth of 25 miles and attacked two German garrisons in a resurgence of guerrilla activity in northeastern Italy, Marshal Josip (Tito) Brozovich's communique announced today.

Extending their operations after halting the early winter sixth German offensive in Yugoslavia, the Partisans, who were driven from northeastern Italy and the Istria Peninsula three months ago after hammering at the gates of Trieste and Trieste, routed a German garrison near Gorizia after heavy fighting, the communique broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio said.

Gorizia, vital rail junction 25 miles from the frontier and north of Trieste, was once held by the Partisans for a short time before Field Marshal Erwin Rommel sent seven tank-led divisions against the Partisans and drove them from Italy.

Other Partisan units also penetrated 15 miles inside Italy to attack German forces near Castel-

(Continued on Page 4)

Republic Steel Locks Out Workers

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) CLEVELAND, Dec. 29.—Thirty-five hundred workers at the Corbin-McKinney plant here of Tom Girdler's Republic Steel Company have been locked out for the second successive day.

Certain management representatives are intensifying their strike provocations by telling some men it may be weeks before they can return to work. Republic spokesmen are using the lame excuse of a leaking gas pipeline in the by-products department, but the workers point out the pipeline has been leaking for eighteen months without being repaired.

The company is also unable to explain why it is refusing admittance to non-production workers, such as painters, millwrights, machinists, ore handlers, etc.

Union steel workers, anxious to resume production after President Roosevelt's intervention, were told yesterday by company representatives "You closed the plant; now we'll decide when to open it." William F. Donovan, regional director of the United Steel Union, declared that the company was deliberately pursuing a "spiteful" attitude.

The extent of the management provocation can be gleaned from the fact that not a single open hearth furnace at the Corbin-McKinney works is operating and that almost 90 percent of the workers are being locked out.

Plant officials refuse to meet with the workers to discuss the immediate resumption of full production. The local union has appealed to the mayor and his war production committee to intervene and the Cleveland Industrial Union Council has called an emergency meeting for tonight to discuss the situation.

250 Towns Fall, Open Big Zaporozhe Drive

LONDON, Dec. 29 (UP).—Soviet troops swept into the five-way rail junction of Korosten today, shattering German lines along an 80-mile front guarding the approaches to pre-war Poland only 58 miles away, and inside the Dnieper Bend they opened a third winter offensive which carried them 10 miles beyond the city of Zaporozhe.

Climaxing a seven-day drive that has hammered the Germans back as much as 55 miles west of Kiev, Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army captured more than 250 towns and villages as they cut huge gaps in the German lines extending southward from Korosten.

The Soviets gained 10 miles in 42 hours to move into the town of Leskov, six miles east of Zhitomir, and the capture of Belopole, 12 miles east of Berdichev, represented a six mile advance.

The new Soviet successes were of such magnitude that they ordinarily would have been proclaimed in an Order of the Day but they were announced today in the regular communique, issued an hour earlier than usual. It told of triumphs which indicated the Soviet winter drive was in full swing, perhaps to be timed with the promised Allied blows against Nazi Germany from the west and south.

OPEN ZAPOROZHE DRIVE Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 3rd Ukrainian Army, opened the third winter push in less than three weeks, stormed across the Dnieper River and captured 30 towns west of Zaporozhe. Among them Khorost, 10 miles to the northwest and Kanserovka, 10 miles to the west.

It appeared that Malinovsky's timing his attack with Vatutin's hammer blows 330 miles to the northwest, was extending the southern prong of a giant pincer designed to trap tens of thousands of Germans inside the Dnieper Bend.

In starting the new offensive Malinovsky's men who took Zaporozhe on Oct. 14, first captured the city's suburbs on the west side of the river and cleared the Germans from the island of Khorost, 12 miles long and a mile and a quarter wide which lies about two miles below the famous Dneproges Dam.

The bulletin telling of the success was repeated over and over by the Moscow Radio, interspersed with patriotic tunes.

On the front west of Kiev the capture of more than 250 points made a week's total of more than 580 liberated by Vatutin's army estimated by the Germans to be composed of 500,000 men and 1,000 tanks.

They also cut the Odessa-Leningrad railroad and highway be-

(Continued on Page 4)

British Sink 3 Nazi Warships

LONDON, Dec. 29 (UP).—British warships and American, Canadian, British and Czechoslovak planes, teaming up in a perfectly coordinated attack, have sunk three German destroyers and a homebound blockade-runner steamship in the Bay of Biscay and damaged other destroyers, the Admiralty and Air Ministry announced today.

It was believed that the blockade runner was heavily laden with vitally needed war materials for Germany, probably including tungsten, rubber, vegetable oils and quinine.

Thus the victory, swiftly following the sinking of the German 26,000-ton battleship Scharnhorst off the Norwegian Arctic coast, was of economic as well as military importance.

Warships, the joint communique indicated, sank and damaged the destroyers in the windy, rough Bay of Biscay off the French coast after planes of the Coastal Command sighted them and flashed a warning. The Coastal Command planes sank the blockade runner themselves.

Details of the new victory, which may have been fought in several phases, were not immediately known. But it was indicated that the destroyers might have gone out to protect the blockade runner as she neared the French coast, probably making for Bordeaux on the last reach of a sneak voyage of upwards of 10,000 miles.

Bombing of Berlin Resumed

LONDON, Dec. 29 (UP).—British heavy bombers, resuming the battering of Berlin after a Christmas week-end lay-off, blasted the German capital tonight, Stockholm reports from Germany said.

Telephone connections between Stockholm and Berlin were severed between 7:20 and 9:10 P. M., the report said.

OPA Wins Rent Control Test in Seattle Court

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—OPA won a significant victory today when eight Seattle landlords who challenged its rent control authority were sharply rebuked by the Emergency Court of Appeals.

In the first test case involving OPA's right to freeze rents at levels as far back as April 1, 1941, the court in an unanimous decision declared:

"Any increase of price however small, tends to accelerate the upward surge which brings about inflation."

The eight landlords in the highly-concentrated defense town of Seattle banded together to challenge OPA's authority to regulate what they considered gradual rent increases which were normal rather than inflationary.

Traveling out to Seattle to make a first-hand investigation of the rent situation there, the Emergency Court which meets in Washington made it plain that if normal increases in rent threaten to cause inflation they must be suppressed.

The landlords contended that in April, 1941 there was an upward trend in rents which was "normal" and that under the Emergency Price Control Act, the OPA has power only to regulate inflationary increases.

Since thousands of defense workers first began flocking into Seattle about April, 1941, if OPA had allowed these so-called normal rent increases to continue, as the landlords demanded, rent control would have lost all its meaning.

In a decision which was very favorable to OPA on every count, the Emergency Court of Appeals declared:

"Whenever the administrator finds it necessary to regulate rents in an area where inflation is threatened he may do so without making allowance on the sole grounds that such increases were normal for any increases in rents after defense activities began in the area."

OPA has gone back to April, 1941 levels in setting rent freezes in many communities throughout the country and the decision in this case protects tenants from weakening of the rent control law.

Vatutin Broadens His Attack

By a Veteran Commander

On the War Fronts

AFTER switching the center of gravity of his attack to the southwest, in the direction of Berdichev and Kazatin, General Vatutin has broadened his attack to include the Zhitomir and Korosten sectors. As a result of his attacking German reserves to the Kazatin sector, the Germans obviously weakened their left and this accounts for the lightning advance of Soviet troops in the direction of Korosten and the resultant capture of it today.

Vatutin's brilliant generalship and his ability to husband his forces during the fierce six-week attack by von Manstein made it possible for the Red Army to recapture in five days pretty near the equivalent of the territory taken by the Germans since the middle of November.

Behind the impregnable wall of Soviet artillery a great mailed fist was assembled and now it is crushing the best German offensive power can produce. The fiasco of Manstein's offensive, coming at this particular moment is one of the most terrible blows suffered by the Germans in this war. To those in the German General Staff who really KNOW it rounds the knell of the last hope of stalemate in the East for the Winter.

Meanwhile, 350 miles almost due north, General Bagration is holding Vitebsk in an iron vise. The vise is so tight that the enemy cannot maneuver any more within the Vitebsk place d'armes and is reduced from now on to fighting a slug battle for the city itself.

The Germans are displaying amazing vitality and stubbornness in the Kirovograd sector where they are attempting to advance in spite of the fact that their entire position in the Ukraine is being menaced almost 200 miles to the west. They have failed time and again, but still they keep coming and this is a portent of hard battles to come before the enemy is beaten to his knees. Kirovograd and Krivoi Rog really give us the "temperature" of German morale. It is still high.

IT'S all over in Ortona, except for the mopping up. To the west the Fifth has captured more heights dominating the slope toward Cassino. The meager details released on the naval battle with the Scharnhorst off North Cape are sufficient to show once more how incompetent the Germans still are in naval warfare and what magnificent strategy and teamwork the British Navy displayed. British destroyers, cruisers and battleships all played their part with clocklike precision under conditions (Arctic night and fog) which make it easy to HIDE, but difficult to SEEK. Truly a good job!

WAY over in New Britain our Marines are advancing on Cape Gloucester at a field and are repelling Japanese attacks on Arwae where the enemy has lost 37 planes to our two in an attack on our beachhead.

ADD to this the continuing success of the operations of Yugoslav Army of Liberation and the Chinese, and it will become apparent that the incoming year will see the enemy on the defensive everywhere without exception.

Foe in Pacific Hit Hard by Land, Air

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Dec. 29 (UP).—The drumbeat of Allied blows against Japan's Southwest Pacific strongholds reached new intensity today as naval air forces took over the punishment of Rabaul, Australians in New Guinea fought their way to within eight miles of Madang and the U. S. Marines' Cape Gloucester attack drove ahead through battered enemy emplacements.

All of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's land planes in New Guinea were thrown into the battle for Cape Gloucester or diverted to the Australians' upper Ramu Valley offensive and Admiral William F. Halsey's South Pacific air forces took over the responsibility of cutting the Japanese sea lanes to Rabaul and New Ireland Island.

The Australian threat to the big

Japanese base of Madang on northern New Guinea and its subsidiary stronghold of Bogadjim broke a two-month stalemate Monday when the Aussies went in after a bombing and strafing attack to take a 5,600-foot razorback peak known as Shaggy Ridge.

From this vantage point the Allies now can look northward to Bogadjim on Astarobae Bay and on clear days can see Madang. Allied artillery on the crest has clear command of enemy communications with these targets.

CORRECTION

Omission of a line of type in the story of "Bedacht Raps Foe of Health Security Bill" in yesterday's Daily Worker distorted its meaning. The sentence quoting Max Bedacht, should have read: "The opponents of social security legislation have chosen that the costs shall be paid by the people in suffering, disease and lives. We do not challenge their right to this choice. But we do challenge their right to present their choice as that of American fraternalists."

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PLEASE RETURN BY JANUARY 6, 1944

U. S. Soldier's Letter Tells of Liberation Movement in Italy

New facts about the Five-Party Anti-Fascist Coalition in Italy have been revealed in the letter of an American soldier stationed there with the Fifth Army. The writer is a former CIO union organizer. His letter, made available to us by his wife, shows that the Italian National Front is eager to fight against the Germans. It shows, also, that the Italians are definitely through with the monarchy.

The reader will note the reference to a volunteer battalion that is described as in training in Naples. (The letter was written Oct. 31). This Battalion was later dissolved by Marshal Pietro Badoglio, as the Daily Worker reported.

The letter, in part, follows:

"Fairly typical of the local committees for National Liberation is the group organized in the small city of... This committee was formed underground two years ago, and emerged openly on Oct. 5, the day after the American Fifth Army drove the Nazis out.

"Taking headquarters in the back room of a local cafe, they immediately began to scour the countryside for stores of food hoarded on the large estates, and sought out left-over stores of Italian army food for the relief of the local population.

"Simultaneously they began recruiting for a Volunteer Battalion being formed under Gen. Paone in Naples. Their primary purpose is to unify all anti-fascist forces and to strengthen their united front.

"The five parties of the National Front are the Partito Action, the Italian Communist Party, the Italian Socialist Party, the Christian Democrats and the Liberal Democrats. Within this coalition the Catholic Partito Action is the strongest party, the Italian Communist Party second in strength.

"While the Fronte Nazionale does not actively oppose Badoglio, they do not approve or support him. However, they are unalterably opposed to the monarchy. Their objective is the establishment of a democratic republic in Italy.

"In their relation with Badoglio they are much in the same position as the De Gaulle followers in relation to Giraud. Not approving him, they must nevertheless accept him since he is the Anglo-American choice.

"The Battaglioni Volontari now training in Naples is not under the military direction of Badoglio. The Front Nazionale hopes that it will be accepted by the American forces as a fighting partner under American military direction. This battalion, and others like it, will no doubt disprove the fable that Italian soldiers are cowards and are incapable of fighting.

NEW RECRUITS DAILY

"The local committee, operating in a city of 35,000 people, has in the past two weeks recruited 226 men for service in the battalion. The number of applications mounts with each day.

"For the most part these men are former deserters from the Italian army, or paroled prisoners of war. Among them, too, are a large number who were too young or too old to fight in Mussolini's army, and who now find themselves just the right age to fight for their own liberation and freedom.

"The five parties have a combined membership of over 1,000 in this province of 50,000. Their mem-

bership has been growing daily. Each party maintains its freedom of action and its own political program, but all unite on a minimum program of national liberation and a democratic republic.

"The leaders of the committee are all men who have proved themselves in the fight against fascism. The president, Clemente Piscitelli, a member of the Democrazia Cristiana, was a member of parliament in 1921. He was a political prisoner for some time, being released finally in 1935. The secretary of the committee, Vicente Bizzare, Partito Action, has also been a political prisoner of fascism, while the head of the local Communist section, Domenico Schiavo, has been in jail ten times.

"The trade unions have not been permitted to legally reestablish themselves, but their underground organizations are affiliated with the Fronte Nazionale. That part of Italy now in Allied hands has few industries, however, and consequently, small trade union membership. The most important union here is the Railroad Workers Union. Other groups of workers are represented on the committee daily by the Communist Party which holds the support of the largest proportion of the workers.

WORKS UNDERGROUND

"In northern Italy the Fronte Nazionale functions underground. Calling for anti-fascist unity, the National Front organizes sabotage and guerrilla warfare against the Nazi occupiers. Copies of La Nazione, the Vengeance, a one-page leaflet newspaper, circulate throughout northern Italy. Bringing new heart to the Italians, it tells them not to accept as their fate that of a beaten nation, but to recognize their real enemy, Nazism, and fight to a victorious conclusion. It calls upon the Italian soldiers to take up whatever arms are at hand and fight to expel the Nazis.

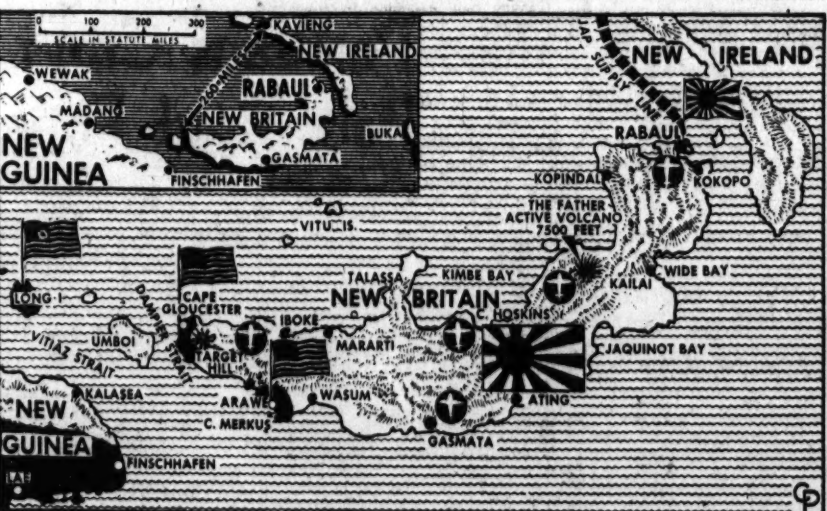
"Every man, woman and child has his task, it says, and proceeds, under Tecnica della Resistenza, to give specific instructions for sabotage and guerrilla war.

"The relations of the Fronte Nazionale with AMG are somewhat ambiguous. The committee gets more encouragement from the American authorities than from the British, but even this is sharply limited by doubts as to how the growth of the National Front would affect their standing of Badoglio's government.

"The committee is allowed no governmental functions, nor is it consulted on appointments of city officials made by AMG. In line with AMG's policy, the city's mayor and other officials are the same men who held those offices before. The local committee has prepared a dossier on the leading fascists of the community which it has presented to AMG, and hopes that these men will soon be arrested. It is the aim of the National Front to rid Italy of the structure of the Carabinieri as well as all other fascist police and hirelings.

"Addressing itself to American labor, the committee asks for understanding of its difficulties and sympathy with its great tasks. Most of all it asks that American labor exert its tremendous influence to speed food to the fighting people of Italy. Italy will play its part in the war to destroy fascism. Right now it needs help. We can speed the day of victory by speeding food and supplies to the Italian people."

Marines Drive for Vital Japanese Airfields



American troops are moving swiftly to seize strategic enemy air bases on New Britain and surrounding islands. Marines at present are driving ahead to occupy the Cape Gloucester airfield while fighting rages around Target Hill. The map shows the airbases which are the core of Gen. MacArthur's strategy in this battle area. Landing on Cape Gloucester cuts the northern Japanese supply route, leaving only the route from Rabaul and Kavieng on New Ireland open. Small map, inset, highlights Rabaul and Kavieng, two major enemy fortresses, which are due for continued and heavier bombings in the near future. Black areas on large map are held by Allies.

Welles Spotlights Ramirez Peril to Americas, Names Argentine Fascists

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Sumner Welles did some plain speaking about the Argentine government in his article yesterday in the New York Herald Tribune.

He declared that we can "rightly regard as abhorrent the present Argentine government and all that for which it stands." But he went further and brought up persistent and well-authenticated reports "that the Argentine government, through secret agents, has been endeavoring to bring about the overthrow of governments in neighboring countries for the purpose of establishing military regimes sympathetic to its own policies."

The violent change brought about the other day in Bolivia's government must for that reason be looked into carefully, he indicates. "But," he adds significantly, "if other American governments believe that they possess any satisfactory evidence of Argentine connivance in the Bolivian coup d'etat, an inter-American consultative meeting should be promptly convened."

interferes in the internal affairs of the others.

If Argentina can be shown to have thus interfered in the internal affairs of Bolivia—and Mr. Welles is not backward in showing that he strongly suspects such interference has taken place—then the other American republics will be justified in taking a hand.

They will at least consult with one another, and then, he adds, "the machinery which has been created for preserving continental security should in such an event at once be placed in operation."

Welles criticized the previous Argentine government of President Ramon Castillo for "state of siege" censorship and repressive policies, then points out that its successor, the Ramirez regime, "has likewise abolished the Argentine Congress and has prohibited any political meetings." He declares, "No open political opposition can exist."

He describes the Ramirez regime, which he says is supported by no more than 15 per cent of the people in the following terms: "The present government of Argentina is controlled by a small secret society of army colonels known as the G. O. U. (Group of United Officers). This organization is dominated by Colonel Peron,

young forceful, a fanatical Fascist, and bent upon becoming an Argentine dictator. His leading associates are Colonel Gilbert, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who openly prophesies a German victory, and Colonel Ramirez, chief of the decidedly pro-Nazi Federal Police."

Welles expresses the hope that the people of Argentina, who are victims of the Ramirez clique, will be able "at the first practicable moment" to "put their house in order" and resume their proper place in the American family of nations.

Cite Estonian Unit For Artillery Skill

MOSCOW, Dec. 29 (ICN).—An Estonian artillery unit has been singled out for high praise for skill in spotting enemy fire points, Soviet press dispatches reveal.

With unusual speed the Estonian artillery group located 34 enemy artillery pieces, 28 mortar batteries, 23 separate guns, 37 mortars, 43 observation posts, 98 miscellaneous firepoints and 72 dugouts.

With such information at its disposal, the Red Army units in this undisclosed sector of the front delivered a crushing blow at the Germans.

Dimitroff's Plea to People Of Bulgaria: 'Quit War Now'

By George Dimitroff

MOSCOW, Dec. 29 (ICN).—Bulgaria is living through a deep crisis. There is per-haps not a field in the State's social life, not a part of the country which is not affected by the crisis. The upheaval is reflected in the stormy debates of the Bulgarian Parliament in reply to the Throne Address of Regent Prince Cyril.

The roots of the present crisis lie in the pro-German policy pursued by the Bulgarian ruling circles, which is contrary to the vital interests of the country and to the will of the people. This crisis has been especially sharpened lately as a result of the major reverses of German troops under the blows of the victorious Red Army. It is being sharpened by the disintegration of the Fascist brigand bloc and the failure of any hope that the Allies would be divided. The unity of the Allies was especially manifest at the Moscow Conference and particularly at Tehran.

On the other hand, the crisis has been sharpened by the growing movement of the Bulgarian people which reached the level of widespread guerrilla warfare against the detested and fatal pro-German course.

An idea of the scope of the people's guerrilla warfare in Bulgaria may be gained from the fact that the government itself is now obliged to speak of it openly. Last March the government campaigned against the guerrillas with more than 20,000 soldiers, officers, artillery and aircraft. The fight lasted throughout summer and autumn but failed to produce the results expected by the government.

Taking up arms, Bulgarian patriots armed numerous guerrilla detachments operating in the mountains of Central Southern Bulgaria. These detachments are already several thousands strong and their ranks are growing despite the terror of Bulgarian ruling circles and Gestapo agents.

FRANTIC REPRESSIONS

Alarm and confusion prevails in the camp of the ruling circles. These circles are trying to overcome the growing crisis chiefly by mass repression against the fighting patriots, by the mobilization of the police and Gestapo apparatus of violence for suppressing the people's anti-German movement. These frantic repressions, however, are merely pouring oil on the fire of popular indignation and lead to a further sharpening of the crisis.

As bankruptcy and detrimental character of the policy of alliance with Hitler Germany becomes clearer Gestapo oppression becomes more unbearable every day.

German ruling circles are also trying by means of political camouflage to deceive the people and somehow soften the crisis. With this in view they have mobilized all their propaganda machinery. Ministers, deputies, police agents, and corrupt newspapermen have been roused to action. Government agitators hysterically dash about the country, trying to present German policy as an allegedly national policy. "Bulgaria," they say, "harms no one, covets no other people's property, but merely is striving to realize her own national ideals." This maneuver doesn't and cannot help in overcoming the crisis, for the facts exposing the falsity and futility of these arguments are too obvious.

The present rulers of Bulgaria are trying to pose as champions of "unification" of the Bulgarian people, the creators of a "united Bulgaria." But it is not a fact that the Bulgaria which "acquired" Macedonia and Thrace is herself losing her national independence under the jackboot of the German invaders? Is it not, moreover, clear to everyone not deprived of common sense that after the inevitable debacle of Germany, nothing will be left of the so-called "united" Bulgaria?

Is it not a fact that while Hitler's Bulgarian satellites are trying to pose as people "causing no harm to anybody," Bulgaria remains a place d'armes and base for the Germans in their predatory war against freedom-loving peoples, and primarily against the Soviet Union. Is it not a fact that with the aid of Bulgarian ruling circles the Germans continue to strengthen their positions in Bulgaria and to rule to the detriment of the Bulgarian people, its freedom and independence?

CITY GIVEN TO NAZIS

In Varna the Bulgarian authorities obligingly evicted the population to place the city's naval base at the complete disposal of the Germans, with a view to quartering tens of thousands of wounded German soldiers and officers evacuated from the Crimea.

Is it not a fact that the Germans are planning their controllers in the Bulgarian army under the guise of "specialists" but who are actually Hitlerite commissars? Is it not a fact that in Yugoslavia there is a whole Bulgarian occupation corps, whose units are participating in military operations of the German hordes against the Peoples' Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, recognized by the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States as an Allied Army? Lastly, can the declaration of war on Great Britain and the United States by official Bulgaria be regarded as an act dictated by Bulgarian national interests?

The Bulgarian rulers are now shedding crocodile tears over the



GEORGE DIMITROFF

victims of their own criminal policy in connection with Allied raids on Sofia. But then who doesn't know that it was they, who with great pomp and circumstance declared war on the powerful states of Britain and the United States, on Dec. 12, 1941, on Hitler's demand? Now they are complaining that the Soviet Union, if you please, does not want to protect the Bulgarians from bombings. And they have the insolence to say this after giving Hitler every aid in his war against the great people who at one time were the liberators of the Bulgarians.

All these dishonest methods are too crude to enable Bulgaria's ruling circles to deceive the people, to draw them over to their side and to overcome the political crisis in the country resulting from their own pro-German anti-national policy. A genuine Bulgarian national policy demands primarily that Bulgaria cease to be a vassal of Germany and an accomplice in the Hitlerite predatory war and also that Germans be deprived of all Bulgarian military bases and communications, of all support.

It demands an immediate nullification of the state of war against Britain and the United States. It demands an immediate cessation of military operations of Bulgarian troops in Yugoslavia and their recall. It demands no war against the Yugoslav Peoples' Liberation Army for Hitler's benefit, but a policy of fraternal agreement and joint struggle with the new Democratic Federation of Yugoslavia against the German invaders, and a friendly solution of the national and territorial problems between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

A national policy in the interest and from the viewpoint of Bulgaria's future demands loyal collaboration with her neighbors and the great democratic powers, sincere friendship with the Russian people, the liberator of the Bulgarians from the 500 year-old foreign yoke.

There is not and cannot be a sensible patriotic Bulgarian who is not convinced that sincere friendship with the Soviet Union means as

much to Bulgaria's independence and progress as sunshine and air mean to life. The Bulgarian people cannot satisfy their national interests without breaking the fatal alliance with Germany forced upon them.

The satisfaction of the national interests of the Bulgarian people—the creation of a free, independent, strong, democratic Bulgaria, which would insure real national unity of the Bulgarians—is possible only in friendly agreement with the Balkan peoples, primarily with the Yugoslav people and with the support of the united freedom-loving nations.

Viewed in the light of the country's internal situation, a national policy demands the cessation of police and Gestapo repression against the opponents of the shameful alliance with Germany. It means the liberation of thousands of patriots, civilians and army men languishing in prisons and concentration camps, because of their struggle against the pro-German policy. It means the reinstatement of patriotic officers expelled from the army and the cessation of export of Bulgarian foodstuffs and raw materials to Germany. It means that the supply of this food and raw materials be given to Bulgarian people and army. Democratic liberties of the people must be assured so that they have the opportunity to use their full strength in defense of their country.

OTHER MANEUVERS

This is what a genuine foreign and internal national policy for Bulgaria would mean. And this policy differs from the policy of Bulgarian ruling circles, as heaven from earth. These two are directly opposite, mutually-excluding policies, like fire and water.

In an effort to ease the tense atmosphere of a growing peoples' dissatisfaction and also the alarm and confusion in the ranks of their followers Bulgarian ruling circles are resorting to other maneuvers. Secretly they whisper: "You see, we are already strongly bound up with Germany. Nothing can be done. A different policy is impossible. It would be far worse if we were to turn against Germany now. At the

(Continued on Page 8)

Daily Worker

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JAN. 1924
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The Plot Against Democracy in U. S.

By Art Shields

Small fry fascists aren't the target of George Seldes' latest book—'Facts and Fascism.'

This book, which should be in the hands of every patriot in the 1944 campaign, is a roster of some of the big business paymasters of the gutter enemies of democracy.

Seldes names the names of members of the fascist-minded wing of American plutocracy, which wants to take over the government.

Some of these men have actively aided Hitler within Germany. All are hampering the war.

Each one fights the Roosevelt Administration and the patriotic trade unions.

IN FASCIST PATTERN

All, says Seldes, fit into the pattern of the Thyssens, the Flicks, the Voegelers and other German industrialists, who put Hitler into power.

Here are several leading members of this fascist-minded ring.

Lammot duPont.
Henry Ford.
William Randolph Hearst.
J. Howard Pew.
Capt. William Patterson.
Col. Robert R. McCormick.
J. H. Rand.
Walter D. Fuller.
Charles R. Hook, and others, to whom should be added General Robert Wood, chairman of Sears Roebuck and chief America Flitzer.

These names should be carefully studied. Their records as well for these are the men who seek to put a reactionary Republican into the White House at the coming election as the next step in their war against democracy at home and abroad.

duPONT AND HITLER

Let's look at duPont for a start. Lammot duPont, who dominates General Motors as well as duPonts, has supported fascists many years. duPont helped found the pro-fascist Liberty League, aided the anti-Semitic "Sentinels" and "Crusaders" and other fascist outfits; financed the Nazi Party through contributions from his enterprises in Germany and swapped war secrets with Nazi and Japanese companies.

He also let a General Motors and duPont representative conspire with Baron von Tippleschirch, Nazi consul in Boston, and Manfred Freiherr von Killinger, Nazi consul in San Francisco, at a secret hotel meeting in Boston on November 23, 1937, in a plot against America.

The plot was exposed five years

later in the July 13, 1944 issue of "In Fact," which Seldes publishes, and reported later in the Daily Worker.

URGED NAZI TIE

The official memorandum of the meeting, published in "In Fact," quoting the duPont representative as saying that:

"... Rapprochement with Germany, while unpopular, is a necessity, if we consider the strong pro-Soviet agitation going on and finding patronage in the United States."

This statement followed the German representatives' offer to cooperate with American "nationalists" against trade unionism, "Jewish influence," the government policies, etc.

As a leader of the National Association of Manufacturers duPont also has incited other industrialists to slow down war production for profits.

"... this is a seller's market," he told a secret meeting of the NAM resolutions committee at the Hotel Pennsylvania, September 17, 1942. "They want what we've got... And if they don't like the price, why don't they think it over."

FORD AND HITLER

Seldes goes back 21 years in reporting Ford's links with Hitler. The Times of December 20, that year, ran a first hand story from its Berlin correspondent, saying that:

"The wall beside his desk in Hitler's private office is decorated with a large picture of Henry Ford. In the antechamber there is a huge table covered with books, nearly all of which are a translation of a book (anti-Semitic) written and published by Henry Ford."

And early in 1923 the Chicago Tribune correspondent in Berlin quoted Hitler as saying:

"We look on Heinrich Ford as the leader of the growing Fascist movement in America... We admire particularly the anti-Jewish policy which is the Bavarian fascist platform. We have just had his anti-Jewish articles translated and published. [It] is being circulated to millions throughout Germany."

FORD PAID NAZI

And on February 7, 1924, Herr Auer, vice president of the Bavarian Diet, testified in Hitler's trial that "The Bavarian Diet has long had the information that the Hitler movement was partly financed by an American anti-Semitic chief."



LAMMOT DUPONT

who is Henry Ford... Herr Hitler openly boasts of Mr. Ford's support and praises Mr. Ford as a great individualist and a great anti-Semite."

In other words Ford helped finance Hitler's attempt to overthrow the Weimar Republic.

Ford's swastika medal in 1938 was earned by America's No. 1 Nazi.

Ford's anti-labor Storm Troopers (Service Men), his aid to Fritz Kuhn and Lindbergh, his continued use of the anti-Semitic Cameron as his public relations officer, his tardy production of American bombers, fit the Nazi pattern.

PEW AND FASCISTS

J. Howard Pew, president, the Sun Oil Co., another fascist-minded leader of the policy-making ring of the NAM, closely trails duPont, Ford and Hearst as one of the most dangerous men in America.

Pew, chairman of the National Industrial Information Committee, the NAM's propaganda organization, helped subsidize the fascist Crusaders and Sentinels and shares control of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania with the Mellon interests.

Walter D. Fuller, ex-NAM president, another member of the ring, publishes the Saturday Evening Post, who tried for years to sell Mussolini to Americans, was listed by Attorney General Jackson, now Supreme Court Justice, three years ago as an American anti-democratic.

The Saturday Evening Post's piece on "The Case Against the Jews" was one of the most dangerous thing written during this war.

Frederick J. Crawford, NAM president, keeps a picture of President

Roosevelt upside down in his office and recently unveiled a picture of "Hammerstein's umbrella" over an advertising page in the Saturday Evening Post.

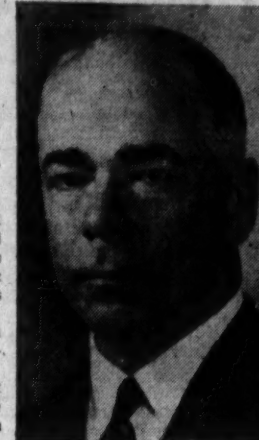
Charles R. Hook, president, the American Rolling Mill Co., and ex-NAM president, backs the fascist "Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government."

H. W. Prentiss, president of Armstrong Cork Co., another ex-NAM head, was called un-American and anti-democratic by Jackson who quoted Prentiss' remark that "Hope for the future of our republic does not lie in more democracy."

Seldes does valuable work in again exposing Colonel McCormick's betrayal of his country's military secrets, Westbrook Pegler's home front disruption and Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s role as a mouth organ of NAM reaction.

But the chief value of his book lies in its warning that an important fascist-minded wing of American industrialists and publishers are plotting to seize power and trample down democracy.

They plan to get control of the



J. HOWARD PEW

White House in the coming election.

("Facts and Fascism" is priced at \$1.50 and can be obtained through subscription to In Fact.)

Mayor Rescinds Pay Boost for Firemen

Advised that the Uniformed Firemen's Association (AFL) had rejected his wartime bonus plan whereby all members of the Fire Department were to receive a \$420 yearly wage increase for three additional eight-hour shifts a month, Mayor LaGuardia yesterday scrapped the entire proposition, rescinding the pay raise.

Ordering Fire Commissioner Walsh to change working hours to meet any emergency of the department.

Although the firemen's organization had made no threat of strike against the plan or refused to perform extra duty, the Mayor termed refusal of the association to accept it as something "approaching of approximating defiance of necessary orders, a spirit of insubordination."

He announced withdrawal of the wage increase at a conference attended by the Fire Commissioner, the Director of the Budget and leaders of all line organizations of the Fire Department.

FIREMEN REJECT PROPOSAL

"The firemen object to receiving a bonus and they desire to have straight overtime money for any hours beyond the eight hour day system," said Vincent Kane, president of the Uniformed Firemen's Association.

After Kane stated his position, which he said was adopted at a meeting of the organization last week, the Mayor said he "was ready to make a decision."

This he prefaced with a review of conditions in the Fire Department. He pointed to shortage of personnel due to requirements of the military draft and the increased burden placed on firemen due to the war.

The Mayor said he favored the three platform system and argued that the city has not been indifferent to the welfare of the firemen, but insisted extra work in the war effort, as proposed a few days ago by General Eisenhower, would be demanded from "every man and woman in the city government from the Mayor down."

He promised that in "normal times" the firemen will return to the three platform system.

The pay increase, he explained,

'Daily' Celebration In Milwaukee

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 29.—The 26th Anniversary of the Daily Worker will be celebrated together with a welcome-to-1944 as "The Year of Victory Over Fascism" at the Annual New Year's Eve Party of the Milwaukee Labor Press Committee on Friday in Bahn Hall, at 12th and North Ave.

There will be a 12-piece orchestra playing modern and old-time music, a popularity contest and special features.

Supporters of the Daily Worker and The Worker, progressive workers and trade unionists will all be on hand to see out the old year and ring in 1944—and boost the papers which have played a role in making 1944 "The Year of Victory Over Fascism."

Minor to Talk on 1944 and Labor

The problems which the 1944 elections place before the trade unions of our country and the problem of trade union action of the labor movement in general, will be discussed by Robert Minor, assistant secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, as part of the seminar in trade union problems to be held Jan. 10 to 21, under Workers' School auspices.

The seminar will meet for two weeks, five days weekly, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Among the instructors will be William Z. Foster and Roy Hudson. The fee for the course is \$15. Only active trade unionists need apply. Write to or call Elizabeth Lawson, Room 301, 35 East 12th St.

For a Better Day
U.S. WAR BONDS

Schiffelin Hits Ruling Against Mrs. Browder

William Jay Schiffelin, noted New Yorker who has three sons and four grandsons serving in the armed forces, yesterday urged President Roosevelt to cancel the deportation order against Mrs. Raissa Browder.

Mr. Schiffelin, whose mother's great grandfather, John

Jay, fought in the American Revolution and drafted the Constitution of the State of New York, abolishing slavery, in a letter to the President pointed out that the persecution of Mrs. Browder is not in keeping with the principles and aims of the war we are fighting.

The letter said in part:

"As an American citizen, by inheritance and by service, I respectfully ask you to cancel the deportation order against Mrs. Browder. 'Because we owe so much to the brave sacrifice of the Russian people, it is time to stop persecuting Communists.'

"It seems unfair to try to force Mrs. Browder to repudiate opinions lawfully held by her American husband."

"We are fighting a war to ensure liberty and justice throughout the world. We have the duty and the glorious opportunity to pursue a truly democratic foreign policy. Any pressure upon the State Department or Attorney General toward a reactionary policy should be overcome, regardless of expediency or political influence."

Approximately 5,000 mothers and wives in the IWO have husbands and sons serving the United States area forces.

Other measures which the IWO delegations will ask their Congressmen to support are:

- 1—To uphold the President's Hold-the-Line order.
- 2—Support of the tax program based upon the ability-to-pay principle and adequate taxation of war profits.
- 3—Passage of the anti-poll tax bill, and strengthening of the FEPC.
- 4—Passage of Wagner-Murray-Dingell Social Security Bill (S. 1161).

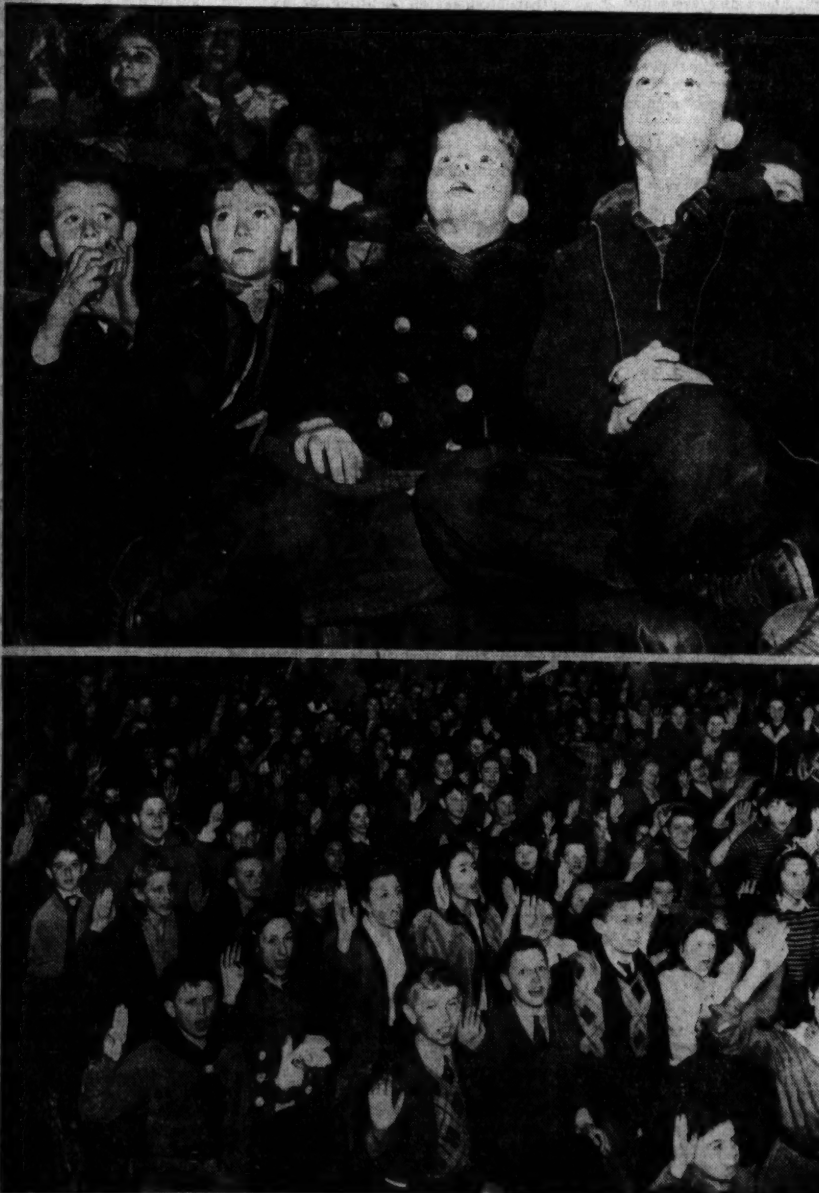
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Gee Whiz! This Unity Is Fun!



A thousand kids—Negro and white, Irish, Jewish, Spanish and a dozen other nationalities, squealed, yelled and whistled their glee yesterday morning at the New Years Unity Festival put on for them at the Riviera Theatre, 56th and Broadway, by the Upper West Side Citizens Committee and the Bloomingdale People's Committee. Upper picture shows a few of the popping eyes and open mouths that greeted Jig-Saw Jackson's unbelievable acrobatic dance routine. A moment later, they leaped out of their seats and chanted, "We Want More!" Below, an eyeful of kids taking the unity pledge: "Let's resolve for '44 to be a friend to the kid next door." The crowd was wowed by the unity boogie-woogie of Mary Lou Williams and Andy Kirk's orchestra, and the acrobatic tap dancing

of Lou White, Jr., of "One Touch of Venus." They shrieked their glee when Zero Mostel sewed the fingers of his left hand together with an imaginary needle and impersonated Hitler giving a speech about the Eastern Front. Cartoonist Ben Hogarth was master of ceremonies, and did a picture of Tarran in colored crayon. The Puerto Rican "Pan-American Dancers" of Public School 121 did a Spanish dance and an eleven-year-old hero from 67th St., lead community singing of the Coast Guard song from the platform.

"Gee, this unity stuff is swell," said red-headed, 10-year-old Bill Shevlin, of 120 W. 97th St. "Please can I have three more of those unity pledge cards, for my big sister and brother and my kid brother to sign?"

—Daily Worker Photo

Lenin and 'Daily' -- A Rally for Both

The Daily Worker which on that day of Lenin's death 20 years ago reflected the deep grief that stunned workers all over the world and rallied the American people to express sympathy and solidarity with the Soviet people "for the great loss they have suffered," will be marking its 20th Anniversary as well as commemorating the 20th Anniversary of Lenin's death at Madison Square Garden on Jan. 10. The meeting is jointly sponsored by the N. Y. State Committee of the Communist Party and the Daily Worker.

When the news of Lenin's death broke upon the world, the Daily Worker was only ten days old. It was the only newspaper which informed the American people of the tremendous contributions Lenin made to mankind.

On the front page of the Jan. 23, 1924 issue, too, was the announcement of the first Lenin Memorial meetings. The announcement rallied workers to monster demonstrations "for sympathy on the part of the American workers for the workers and peasants of Russia for the great loss they have suffered."

Each year since then American workers have met to commemorate the anniversary of Lenin's death and to strengthen the bond of friendship between the American people and the Soviet people.

Speakers already announced include Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party; William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party and Elizabeth

Gurley Flynn, member of the National Committee and vice-chairman of the State Committee. Tickets for the meeting can be obtained at the Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St.

Bloomingdale's Gets Pay Rise

A general increase of \$1.25 a week for approximately 1,900 employees of Bloomingdale's department store has been approved in a ruling by the Regional War Labor Board. It was announced yesterday by Theodore W. Kheel, Chairman of the Board. The increase is retroactive to Feb. 26, 1943.

The ruling, the result of a voluntary wage application filed jointly by Bloomingdale Brothers, Inc., and Local 3 of the United Retail Employees of America, CIO, also approves the proposed set of minimum rates and progression schedules. Labor members of the Board dissented as to the increase; the application had asked for a general increase of \$2 which the Board denied.

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Union Lookout

A real estate item from Flint, Mich., tells a dramatic story of trade union progress. The Industrial Bank Building, tallest commercial skyscraper in the city, has been purchased by the Greater Flint Industrial Union Council, CIO. The 12-story building originally cost about \$1,500,000. Six years ago, just about this time, the then struggling CIO had all it could do to pay its rent in a building not as fancy as Industrial Bank. That was the time of the giant General Motors sitdown which spread to other plants and even to the Durant Hotel where crusty Daughters of the American Revolution were in session. Flint is a CIO town now, with not only factories but the city hall, the county and government departments unionized, too.

The fur industry is notoriously a bad offender against workers' health. That's why it's specially good news that the International Fur and Leather Workers Union has just won a supplement to its contract with the National Superior Fur Dressing and Dyeing Corp., in Chicago, setting up a comprehensive insurance, hospitalization, sick and life insurance plan, paid for by the company. This is the first company in the industry nationally to grant such social benefits. In addition, the union also won two weeks vacation with pay for all workers who are union members and have been employed by the company for a year or more.

CIO's union of engineers and technicians has called on General Lewis B. Hershey to extend the National Selective Service System plan to solve selection service problems through labor-management committees to engineering and designing offices, drafting rooms and laboratories. In many cases production schedules are upset through failure to arrange proper replacement of key and skilled engineers and technicians, Beryl Gilman, Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians war production director, told Gen. Hershey.

The Women's Service Brigade of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union is starting a series of monthly dances for the armed forces today at City Center Casino, 131 W. 55th St., at 8 P.M. Servicemen get tickets through the USO and barracks in the New York vicinity. . . . So great is the demand to serve as hostesses that the Brigade has ruled that acceptance is conditional on completion of courses in first aid, home nursing and nutrition. In addition, hostesses participate in drill team exercises and attend monthly educational meetings.

In some parts of New York, CIO Community Councils are still strengthening their organization but in Brownsville-East New York, the "know your neighbor" movement is so well established that a first anniversary dinner is already being arranged. The dinner will be held Jan. 8 at 8 P.M. at Concord Ballroom, 1525 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, with Isidore Rosenberg, United Shoe Workers leader, as guest speaker. . . . President Charles Hanson of the New York State Council of Carpenters has called on all AFL Carpenters Union locals to support the Green-Lucas bill giving the servicemen a vote.

Fifteen hundred locals of the AFL Painters Union are being circularized on a resolution urging AFL participation in the June world labor conference in London. The resolution originated with Painters District Council 9, which is sending it to every local in the International asking each to indicate its stand.

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Cutters Local Officials 'Frame' Opponent

Blast Hearst Soldier Plan as 'Subterfuge'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29. — In a telegram to President Roosevelt, the 30,000 members of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, Local 43, Fairfield Yard, urged that he send a special message to the Congress to call up for debate and passage the plan he submitted

Soviet Embassy Bares Finnish War Atrocities

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (UP).—

The Soviet Embassy in its Information Bulletin today charged the Finns with war crimes including robbery, destruction of property and beating of Russians in concentration camps.

The Embassy publication said that "a brutal regime reigns" in concentration camps at Petrosavodsk where prisoners allegedly are forced to work 16 hours daily and "for the slightest offense are beaten with ramrods and flogged."

In other concentration camps, the Bulletin said, policemen "have organized drinking bouts during which they humiliated prisoners, beat them unconscious and used them for target practice."

The same issue of the publication carried an article asserting that severe German defeats have accentuated differences between Adolf Hitler and his generals.

"Today it may be taken for granted," the Bulletin said, "that the relations between Hitler and the majority of higher army generals are in a state of 'unstable equilibrium.'"

The article, written by K. Velikanov, said however that "the German command, irrespective of who is at its head, will of course seek to put up every possible resistance in the last decisive stages of the war. Velikanov said the "mortal blow" will be delivered against Germany by the Red Army "and troops of the Allies" in 1944.



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OL 5-7828

Epic of Warsaw Jews' Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

man command to blow up the entire ghetto with incendiary bombs. That whole night it was hell on earth. A rain of incendiaries fell on every side. Terrific fires appeared everywhere. Buildings collapsed. From the ruins the most terrible screams of wounded men, women, and children were heard. Many heroic fighters perished amid the ruins.

By morning, the ghetto was enveloped in a sea of flames. Approximately 30,000 Jews who lived through that night immediately proceeded to reorganize their defense. When the enemy in the morning attempted to storm the ghetto in an effort to finally crush the uprising, it was met with the staunchest resistance at every step, at every house. The battle lasted all day. The Germans were compelled to fight for hours to capture a single house, a single room. By night, however, the Nazis did succeed in occupying several tall houses.

The leaders of the uprising soon recognized that the inevitable, tragic end was approaching. They tried to establish contact with the Polish underground and proposed that an uprising should be proclaimed in the Christian quarter of Warsaw so that the Germans might be caught between two fires. That uprising in Warsaw was expected to spread to other cities, towns and villages. Unfortunately, a reply came that the time was not ripe for a Polish uprising. The ghetto fighters could then only resort to desperate defense and acts of revenge against the Nazis.

Armed groups made their way out of the ghetto and killed German soldiers. Jewish heroes fought the German soldiers until they themselves fell. Others escaped to the forests to join the partisan detachments. Many of these, however, perished on the way, in bloody combat. Many others voluntarily surrendered to the Germans with hidden grenades, with which they later destroyed German guards and themselves.

After a few days of continued bloody combat, the Germans concluded that it was too costly to conquer the ghetto house by house. For whenever the Germans approached a house, they were met with a hail of bullets from windows, from rooftops. The Germans, therefore, blew up the entire ghetto with high explosive bombs.

The fighters, who still survived gathered in the few remaining houses and continued the struggle. But the situation became intolerable. It was impossible to obtain foodstuffs. Even water was not available. Germans roamed the streets with bestial ferocity. Captured Jews were hung on lamp posts. German brutality was unmatched.

Only one central house of about four stories remained on the forty-second day of the uprising. The white and blue banner fluttered over this building. The struggle for this building lasted for eight hours before it was finally captured. The Germans paid dearly for every step. When all the defenders of the gates of the house perished, and the Germans encountered the new heroism of the last remaining martyrs. When the first floor was occupied, the defenders retired to the second, and continued to shower a hail of bullets upon the Germans. The blue and white flag, which was guarded by a young Zionist militant, was carried by the remaining fighters from floor to floor.

Late into the night, the flag still waved from the fourth story. When the shooting died down in the darkness of the night, this young courier-guard hurled himself from the upper story, wrapped in the white and blue flag, which he protected during the entire uprising—42 days and nights. The flag was red from the blood of its holy martyr, the last fighter in the last house of the ghetto.

Early the next morning, the Germans announced triumphantly that Warsaw ghetto no longer existed. Thousands of German soldiers paid with their lives for this so-called "victory." The ghetto fought and perished a hero.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On section for the Daily and The Worker are 10c per line (1 word is a line—3 lines minimum).

THE DAILY: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tomorrow (Manhattan)

HARLEM'S PARTIES ARE THE RAGE. Spend New Year's Eve celebrating the People's Victory. Meet the famous stars of stage, screen, radio and night clubs. Who helped elect Councilman Ben J. Davis, Jr. Under in the New Year with terrific Harlem tempo. Dance to Cab Marcos' hot band from 10:30 P.M. to 6:30 A.M. New Year's Eve at the Lido Ballroom, 100 W. 149th St. Adm. 83c in advance, \$1.10 at the door. Tickets at Workers Bookstore, 35 E. 12th St. Refreshments. Auspices: Harlem Victory Club.

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NEW YEAR'S EVE Dance and Supper. Till wee hours—union band, spacious new hall. Sat., Dec. 31, 9 P.M. TWO Center, 275 86th St., Brooklyn. Adm. 12c. Auspices: IWO Center.

Philadelphia, Pa.

JOIN YOUR FRIENDS AT THE 2nd C. D. New Year's Eve Party, 210 S. Juniper St., Philadelphia. Eat, drink and merriment.

COME TO THE BEST New Year's Eve Party in town. All you can eat and drink, plus swell entertainment. \$1 per person. 623 E. 11th Ave., E. 11th Park, (Mel. 0437). Auspices: 5th C. D. Philadelphia.

RUTH McKENNEY, author "My Sister Rileen," "Jake Home," farwell appearance East, discuss Literary Assassins or "It's Murder She Says" exposing "Under Covers" of Literature. The Porcum, Sunday, Jan. 2, 8:15 P.M., New Century Club, 124 So. 12th St.

Not in the mood

THIS YEAR FOR NIGHT CLUB RACONNESS AND SLEAZY HUMOR?

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Eisenhower at Italian Front



Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, recently named to head the Allied invasion forces in Europe, is shown in the cockpit of plane just before leaving the Italian front after an inspection tour.

60 Noted Citizens Hit Rail Defiance of FEPC

Attacking as a "defiance of the needs of our nation at war" the action of the 16 Southern Railroads in refusing to follow the directives of the Fair Employment Practice Committee with regard to the employment of Negro workers, 60 leaders of church, labor, education, cultural and women's movements issued a statement today in which they urged all patriotic Americans to assure the President immediately of their support of all measures necessary to obtain compliance with the FEPC directives.

Signers of the statement, that included among others, Henry Epstein, Algernon Black, Prof. Henry Pratt Patchell, Rev. Joseph R. Sizoo, Stanley Isaacs, Rabbi Samuel Goldenson, Herman Shumlin, William Morris, Jr., Arthur Upham Pope, A. Clayton Powell, Jr., Max Yergan, Michael Quill, Father Herald Swery, Dr. Israel Goldstein, Charles Collins, Osmond K. Fraenkel, Joseph Curran, Howard Fast and Kenneth Leslie, stated that "it is necessary, in the interest of securing adequate war manpower and promoting national morale that the findings and directives of the FEPC be enforced."

"We condemn the 16 Southern Railroads who have defied the order and policy of the FEPC. We wholeheartedly uphold the policy of President Roosevelt and the decision of the FEPC which assures the support of minorities in our own country and of our Allies abroad for victory over our Nazi and fascist enemies."

Metropolitan New York's acute shortage of coal will be relieved promptly by a supplementary allotment, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia said today following a telephone conversation with Solid Phels Administrator Harold Ickes at Washington. LaGuardia made his statement at a press conference as a spokesman for local fuel dealers reported coal supplies in the city had dwindled to approximately 15 per cent of normal. Demand for coal was increased by 14 degree temperatures and a forecast of colder weather tonight.

The White House announced today that President Roosevelt is suffering from a head cold and will remain in his residential quarters today.

His physician, Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntyre said the President has no fever, but he thought it best for him to stay away from his offices today. No engagements were scheduled.

Lesser Courts Said 'No' -- But OPA Wins Final Appeal

By Sunny Pressman (Staff Writer, CIO Women's Auxiliaries)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—You can't take anything for granted these days. I bet you thought that just because an OPA ruling says so, if any merchant charges more than ceiling prices, you could take him to court, and if you prove your case, you could collect \$50 or three times the price of the article, whichever is greater, and the merchant would have to pay up.

Well, the OPA thought so too. But it took a lawsuit that went clear up to the United States Court of Appeals to make that ruling stick.

Miss Josephine McCorry of Washington, D. C., filed a suit in the Municipal Court against the American Stores, Inc., for charging 14 cents for a can of soup that had a ceiling price of 10 cents. She proved her case and expected to collect \$50

in damages, but instead the court returned a judgment of \$5 and costs! But this can't be. Doesn't the OPA ruling mean what it says? Apparently the Municipal Court did not think so. So the OPA attorneys took the case to the Municipal Court of Appeals. They proved their case in this court too, but it didn't help. The Court of Appeals upheld the judgment of the first court!

A little shaken by now, but determined to get to the bottom of this, the OPA attorneys went to the United States Court of Appeals. And in no uncertain terms the higher court found that the OPA ruling meant just what it said. Fifty dollars in damages or three times the amount of the overcharge, whichever is greater, must be paid by any merchant charging more than ceiling prices.

Miss McCorry won her case and the \$50.

Member Blasts Disruptive Line, Is Suspended

Cutters, Local 10 of which President David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union is a member, suspended for two years another active member of the Rank and File Group in a further move to disqualify opposition leaders as candidates in the coming union elections.

The suspended member whose case came up for debate at the local membership meeting Monday night, is Leo Unker. The case against him was framed in the same fashion that several other of his progressive associates in the union have been suspended or "reprimanded."

Unker, charged with disrespect to an officer of the local, protected an earlier frame-up against Arnold Ames, Rank and File leader whose activities for international labor union and protests against Dubinsky's anti-Soviet campaigns, have made him the marked man for victimization.

Ames and Charles Nemseroff, also a Rank and File leader, denounced the local's officials for their disruptive line, pointing out that in recent months membership meetings have been largely occupied with similar suspension cases. They further observed that questions relating to the war are being shelved. The references to war were hammered out of order by the chairman.

The atmosphere of the meeting was further charged by the vicious attack the report of the local's executive board, delivered by M. Falkman, had leveled against an article in the Daily Worker (Saturday, by George Morris). The article pointed to the support Matthew Woll and David Dubinsky enjoy from racketeering elements in labor ranks and assailed their gail in objecting to Soviet labor participation in world labor unity. Mr. Falkman gave no specific reason for his objections to the article, merely shouting that it "slandered" his international president. Speakers who sought to reply to Falkman were denied the floor.

The Falkman outburst against the Daily Worker came suddenly as he was reporting on the ILGWU's program to sew 50,000 garments for Russian War Relief. Participation in such relief is brazenly exploited by some of the union's leaders as a license to attack with impunity the Soviet Union and its trade unions.

The real cause of the outburst was obviously occasioned by a much publicized article in the Soviet labor magazine "War and the Working Class" in which Dubinsky and Manager Isidore Nagler of Local 10 were denounced along with Matthew Woll and William Hutchinson for their attacks upon the Soviet trade unions as "government controlled." It was Nagler who delivered the anti-Soviet speech before the British Trade Union Congress.

Falkman explained the contradiction with the claim that war relief is intended for the "Soviet people." This was in reply to critics who said that not a single stitch has yet been sewn on the clothes and that the program is being used to cover up anti-Soviet attacks.

Red Army Takes Korosten

(Continued from Page 1)

between Korosten and Zhitomir, taking the town of Chernyakhov, 12 miles north of Zhitomir, making the German position in the latter town virtually untenable.

On the southern end of the front which bends southeastward from the Berdichev area, the Soviets scored gains of as much as 14 miles in one day, taking Skvira, 37 miles east of Berdichev and 14 southwest of Pavoloch, taken Tuesday. By capturing Belopole the Red Army outflanked the nearby rail junction of Karatin, which controls one of the last three remaining German rail lines running northwest out of the Dnieper Bend.

The bulletin also told of Soviet successes on the Vitebsk sector of White Russia, scene of the third current Red Army drive. Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's 1st Baltic Army, composed of Siberian veterans of the battles of Stalingrad, Moscow and the Don River, occupied several inhabited points on the 17th day of their offensive.

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'New Deal' Again

THE President could have picked no better time to reiterate the slogan of national unity—"Win-the-War." In the midst of preparations for the most serious military campaign in our history, various political commentators have tried to resurrect the anti-"New Deal" hysteria. This effort is an attempt to obstruct national unity, and the President found the right words when he called the political wisecracks puerile and picayune.

But Roosevelt makes it clear that he is not on the defensive with respect to any phase of his record as President. He places the New Deal in its proper historic setting, as a progressive effort to ameliorate the internal devastation caused by the economic crisis of 1929-1933. While Hoover remained obdurate in his Tory ways, Roosevelt approached the economic and social problems of the country in the spirit of progressive reform which won for him the support of labor and the progressive forces of the people. This support grew stronger as Roosevelt took up the fight against the Liberty Leaguers—the America First of those days—and made his first steps in the fight against fascist aggression.

When the President says that the slogan of "New Deal" has been replaced by the slogan of "Win-the-War," he merely emphasizes the changes required by the new situation in wartime, which demands the broadest possible patriotic national unity. He does not repudiate the reforms which were necessary in the previous period. In fact, he challenges his reactionary opponents and the defeatist trouble-seekers to itemize which of the past reforms should be dropped.

Turning to post-war policy, the President laid down the basic approach that our problems at home could be solved only in harmony with the principles of broad world collaboration established at the Tehran Conference. Economic isolation (we would term it aggressive imperialism) would become as suicidal for our country as military or political isolation.

We would enter a new period and new methods would have to be found to solve our national problems. The President is certain that we will have to expand production, assure more economic security for the people, and higher standards of health and housing. As the President put it, our task will be to prevent a crisis such as in 1929-1933 which gave birth to the "New Deal." New programs will then be necessary. And their success will depend not only upon the maintenance of world collaboration to preserve the peace, but also upon how enlightened and progressive is the spirit of the nation in approaching our domestic problems.

However, one thing is now paramount and that is expressed in the slogan "Win-the-War!"

An Important Plea

TRADE unionists and other anti-fascists will read with pleasure the appeal for unity issued to the membership of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers by President John Green and Secretary-Treasurer Philip H. Van Gelder.

This statement in the first place, is a well-calculated evaluation of the present decisive moment in the war and history, and the great test that it put upon a labor organization. The leaders warn of employer provocations which, if successful, may shatter that for which labor hopes and dreams.

It is from this viewpoint that cognizance is taken of the work of groups within some

locals who "fan the hatreds of racial, religious and political bigotry."

The results of the work of the disruptors bear out fully the analyses of the two union leaders. Much production was lost in a number of hate strikes. Some locals have been seriously weakened and divided by efforts of these elements to use the anti-Communist clause in the constitution to remove leaders or undermine their authority.

"Our organization is big enough and strong enough for all to work together towards our common goals," say Green and Van Gelder. "We are all brothers and sisters whether our skins be black or white; whether we be Protestant, Catholic or Jew; whether we be Democrats, Republicans, Socialists or Communists, and whether we be sweepers or specialists."

Those are words that should be taken to heart in every union. It is encouraging that more and more organizations of labor are throwing racial and anti-Communist prejudice into the garbage pail where they belong. Yesterday we had the pleasure of reporting the latest example. The Kenosha, Wisconsin, Trades and Labor Council of the AFL, seated a well-known Communist leader in the state as a delegate to the Laborers' Union local, and did so despite the attacks of certain red-baiters.

As one reads the splendid statement of Green and Van Gelder the conclusion stands out that there isn't a shred of reason for the anti-Communist clause that the IUMSW still retains. In fact, as is so well shown, it has become an instrument of the very forces who seek to disrupt the union.

It Has No Place Here

NOTHING more utterly repulsive to American views and laws could have been handed down from the bench than Judge David Peck's ruling in the German life insurance cases.

That an American judge, sitting in an American court, could have been so contemptuous of democracy as to decide that the Nazi anti-Semitic regulations are to be respected here is an act which affronts and angers every democrat.

Under this anti-American ruling, it would actually be impossible to punish the Nazis for their war crimes against the Jewish people and all mankind.

The brown shirts openly announced that they were set upon exterminating the Jewish people. Their sealed cars and massacres in the ghettos were with that set object in mind. The prohibition of any benefits from life insurance policies to any person of Jewish origin is part of this entire program of pogroms and ghastly horror. All of such barbarities were and are based on alleged law—Nazi law, which has no standing in any decent or democratic land, which is the law of the concentration camp, the Gestapo and organized murder.

What this shocking Peck ruling does in effect is to permit Hitler to reach into this country, to strike down the refugee from Nazi atrocities with the storm trooper's lash. The decision violates our entire concept of democracy and our law. It has no place in our courts or anywhere else in American life.

Immediate repudiation of this ruling on the part of the courts is essential. The American people will expect that a quick and thorough cancellation of the decision is also accompanied by an investigation of Peck and his fitness to further sit on the bench. How can a man who entertains such agreement with Hitlerism, or at least complacency toward it, be allowed to remain in an American judicial post?

TOWARD FREEDOM

Out-of-Date Tactic

By Doxey Wilkerson

The recent widely-publicized, red-baiting attacks upon the George Washington Carver School represent not only the unprincipled slander of a vital young institution which has come already to mean a great deal to the people of Harlem; they also represent a curious, but impotent, reversion to the disruptive tactics of an earlier period in our political history.

It is clear that the real purpose of the Walter White-A. Philip Randolph-combined newspaper attacks is not merely to disrupt the Carver School. Their more basic purpose is to manufacture an "incident" which can be used in an effort to counter-act the growing appreciation and warmth of the Negro people for the policies and program of the Communist Party.

The timing of the attacks is significant. Although the aims, program and personnel of the Carver School have received wide publicity since the initial announcement last February, and although the School has been in actual operation since October, it was not until after the election of Benjamin Davis to the City Council that the false issue of "Communist control" was raised. It happens that Mr. Davis, a Communist, is one member of the School's widely representative Board of Directors.

This tie-up is even more direct. Incident to last week's attacks upon the Carver School, Walter White deplored the growing influence of the Communist Party among Negroes, and A. Philip Randolph cited

the election of Benjamin Davis as illustrative of how the Communists are backing Negroes in politics. (N. Y. Times, Dec. 21 and 22.) The more general purpose of these attacks upon the School is here made quite clear.

What is the character of this school which the White-Randolph newspaper combine seeks to disrupt?

The Carver School is an adult education institution which offers popular courses to the people of Harlem, without the academic restrictions of "entrance requirements." Its broad program of studies includes courses and workshops in American history, Negro history, art, music, literature, anthropology, English composition, health, consumer education, race relations and the labor movement.

Even after the resignation of several Board members, who seem to have been thoroughly "worked on" by disruptive outsiders, the School's governing body is still broadly representative of the Harlem community. Among its directors are teachers, ministers, leaders of major social agencies, physicians, and representatives of other organizations—including a Communist member of the New York City Council. Special tribute is due the still remaining white members who refused to go along with efforts to disrupt the wholesome inter-racial unity which finds expression in the Carver School's governing board.

As the responses of students clearly show, and as last week's unanimous declaration by the Board of Directors states, the Carver School is a non-partisan "people's university," serving a real need, representing a true cross-section of the community, and responsible to the people of Harlem, to whom it

will make periodic reports. This is the school the red-baiters now seek to disrupt.

What is the character of this "Communist influence" from which the White-Randolph newspaper combine seeks to shield the Negro people?

It is charged that the Communists are making an "unashamed" effort "to spread their doctrines among Negroes." The "charge" is, of course, entirely correct.

With equal truth the heads of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters might also "charge" that the Communists are waging an "unashamed" campaign to uproot every vestige of Jim Crowism from our national life, that they consider the establishment of full citizenship rights for the Negro people as an urgent wartime necessity of the nation as a whole. This program is what draws increasing numbers of Negroes to the Communist Party. Are these the "doctrines" to which White and Randolph object?

The attacks upon the Carver School will fail, because this non-partisan institution serves a real need which the people of Harlem are coming increasingly to appreciate. They will give it their continued support.

The attacks upon the Communist Party's program for full Negro rights NOW, as a necessary means to victory and a just peace, will also fail, because this program now reflects the basic wartime interests of the nation as a whole. In the furtherance of this program, increasing thousands of white and Negro Americans will come to find the highest expression of their social and patriotic ideals.

Letters From Our Readers

The American Russian Institute

New York City
Editor, Daily Worker:

On Dec. 27th, the magazine section of your newspaper carried a review of The Soviet Union Today, published by the American Russian Institute. Your reviewer described the Institute as "an organization of American businessmen to promote trade with the USSR." That definition is not correct, and would apply more properly to the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, an entirely distinct organization. May I submit a correction.

The American Russian Institute, founded in 1926, is the principal American center of factual information on the Soviet Union. It is a non-profit, tax-exempt membership corporation, financed by membership dues, individual contribution, and research service fees. It is a non-political educational institution concerned principally with research

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

In the facts on the Soviet Union. It is not affiliated with any other organization.

The Institute's services include the issuance of publications on various fields of Soviet life, the conduct of a school in the Russian language, the maintenance of a library (open to the public daily except Sunday) and of a research staff serving individuals and organizations requiring information of any sort on the USSR.

WILLIAM M. MANDEL

Ed. Note: We are glad to make the correction requested.

You're Right

Newark, N. J.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I "see by the papers"—or at least by some dispatches—that the "reason" why the Anglo-American authorities in Europe do not try the fascist war criminals in their areas is that they fear there will be reprisals on Allied war prisoners. But the same dispatches say that the Soviet trial at Kharkov and others of like kind promised have had the effect of slowing down Nazi atrocities in eastern occupied regions.

There is something peculiar about such contradictory statements. Doesn't it show that the Russians are right in putting the war criminals to trial as soon as possible?

CHARLES GETZ

Dimitroff's Appeal to Bulgaria

(Continued from Page 2)

slightest attempt to break with Germany we will share the fate of Italy. Bulgaria will be transformed into an arena of military operations and destruction. Let's wait until the last moment of war, and then we'll see."

As regards the example of Italy, it was transformed into an arena of hostilities not because it broke with Germany, but only because it broke with Germany too late, entirely too late. Italy was transformed into an arena of hostilities because Mussolini's policy led to the complete disintegration of the army and helped the German command to split the Italian armed forces and scatter them piecemeal over North Africa, the Balkans and the Soviet-German front. Thus at the moment of Italy's withdrawal from the Hitlerite war, the Germans were able, with comparatively small forces, to capture central northern Italy and to convert the country into a theatre of military operations.

It is clear to everyone that the Germans are trying to pursue a similar policy with regard to the Bulgarian army, demanding the dispatch of new contingents of Bulgarian troops to the Turkish border, Thrace, Greece and Yugoslavia.

And he who meets these demands of the Germans is a traitor to his country, is preparing complete catastrophe for Bulgaria.

The assertion that it is allegedly impossible to break with Germany, that a different policy is allegedly impossible for Bulgaria, is not the overwhelming opinion of the Bulgarian people. It is not the overwhelming majority against the Germans.

The country has a fairly good army capable, with the support of the people, to cope with the German armed forces in Bulgaria. Taking such a step with regard to Germany, Bulgaria would have no reason to fear from her rear. As far as Turkey is concerned, it has still further strengthened its bonds with the Allies. Moreover, Bulgaria can count on the most

active solidarity and support from the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia from the west, and from the south with the Greeks, also fighting the German occupation forces and invaders.

BREAK WITH NAZIS

Account must also be taken of the fact that inasmuch as the main forces of the German army are tied down to the Soviet-German front, suffering defeat after defeat, and inasmuch as the Allies are concretely preparing invasion of Europe and powerful blows from the east, west and south, on land, sea and in the air, Hitler Germany won't be able to undertake to transfer new strong armed forces to the Balkans.

It is clear to everyone capable of seeing things in their true light that all this creates full real possibilities for Bulgaria to break its alliance with Germany, to withdraw from the Hitlerite camp for the best interests of the Bulgarian nation, its freedom and independence.

Only hopeless ignoramus of people who have sold their consciences to foreign invaders can deny this fully real possibility. It would be naive to think that if Bulgaria at the very last moment, when the defeat of Germany is accomplished, will turn the course of its foreign policy in the direction of the Allies it will thereby win their support. No, it will be too late. Nothing will help them. Bulgaria will suffer all the consequences of participation in the predatory war of Germany.

Only by breaking with Germany at once, that is, before Germany's debacle, and helping to the best of its ability to bring this debacle about, can Bulgaria save itself from the threatening national catastrophe and enjoy a place in the ranks of freedom-loving nations in the post-war period.

The pro-German course brought Bulgaria to a grave crisis, to the edge of the precipice. The complete failure of this course is already evident. Strange as it may seem, it is a fact that despite all this, so-called Bulgarian statesmen are trying with German aid to

force upon the country the present foreign policy. Although it stands to reason these statesmen can by no means be suspected of special political fawtness, they cannot nevertheless be considered so stupid as to fail to see the total hopelessness and bankruptcy of the pro-German policy. Then why do they cling to this policy, as a blind man to his stick? Is it not because they are personally and materially connected with Germany and place their personal interests above the national interests of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people?

HOPE TO FLEE

Is not this also the explanation of the fact that these gentlemen are hastening to transfer their capital acquired during the war to Swiss and other foreign banks in the hope that when Bulgaria is defeated they will be able to flee to some quiet harbor as the ex-Tsar Ferdinand and Prime Minister Radolovitch did in 1918?

But the Bulgarian people has no place to flee. Bulgaria was and will remain its land. It has no intention to condemn itself to national and physical suicide and a continuation of the predatory alliance with Germany means precisely such a fate.

The Bulgarian patriots united in the patriotic front are on the true road. They consider that Bulgaria's salvation from the present crisis lies only in the resolute liquidation of the present pro-German course in all its manifestations. They see the country's salvation in a consistent Bulgarian national policy, a policy of collaboration with its neighbors, collaboration with the great democratic powers, friendship with the Soviet Union in its struggle against the bitterest enemy of the Slav peoples and of all free-democratic nations, Hitlerite imperialism.

To be or not to be—this is how history now places the question before the Bulgarian people and its leaders. Time does not wait. The solution of these problems must not be delayed if Bulgaria is to live and develop as an independent national state in the society of freedom-loving nations.

BETWEEN the LINES

Gen. Montgomery Learns About Russia

Daily Worker Foreign Dept'

Can't figure out why American progressives here in New York don't get up a real committee for India relief. People call our office every hour or so, asking where they can help work for India's famine victims. Others want to know a simple way of getting funds to India. On the latter, we can only suggest they take funds to a local bank for cashing to the People's Relief Committee, 62 Broadway St., Calcutta. Or to R. Lal Singh, at 533 South Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Incidentally, it ought to shame some Americans into action on India when they learn that the Irish Dail, the parliament of Eire, voted early in November to contribute 100,000 pounds—about \$400,000—for India's relief. Another sum, in the same amount, was extended as a credit. The Irish action came in response to a cable from the mayor of Calcutta, the same appeal which has as yet gotten no response from American mayors. However you may feel about Eire in this war, at least it's interesting that a people who know what famine can be and have had some experience with imperialist administration, are so quick to come to India's aid.

Speaking of papers, we came across a survey of the London Daily Worker's post-war prospects in the British equivalent of "Editor and Publisher." It's called "World's Press News," the "national newspaper of the British newspaper, advertising, paper and printing industry." Here's what they say: "The end of the war may find the Daily Worker firmly established in Fleet Street itself. Plans are afoot for the acquisition of a suitable building and negotiations are well advanced." ... According to audited figures, the London Daily circulated in 87,224 copies per day in the six months ending June, 1943. ... Adjusted newspaper quotas give it an actual circulation of 100,000. ... Available advertising is booked solid to the end of the year ... and a corps of 25,000 regular supporters contribute 4,000 pounds or about \$15,000 every month. ... As soon as peace comes, says the trade paper, the London Daily should reach half a million copies and "from that as a starting point, it would be possible steadily to grow to a more influential figure." All the Daily needs are some rotary presses, which may have to come from the USA. ... It is bound to rival the other Left papers in Britain, such as the Labor Party's Daily Herald and the News-Chronicle.

Heading fast toward the scrap-heap, the Yugoslav government-in-exile out in Cairo has been tipping its hand something like the Polish government-in-exile last April. You'll remember that on the story of the alleged Katyn massacres of alleged Polish officers, the government-in-exile followed so closely after the Nazi radio as to reveal contact between some of its members and the Nazis. Last week, something similar happened in Cairo. The Germans had boasted of taking the town of Jajce, in northern Bosnia, headquarters of the People's Army. It was a lie, of course. But that didn't keep the Cairo clique from charging that Marshal Tito was an "impostor" since he couldn't possibly be in a headquarters that the Germans had just taken. Evidently, the Cairo crowd listens to the Nazi radio very carefully.

Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery—of El Alamein fame—just, appointed assistant to Dwight Eisenhower, is an old friend of the Dean of Canterbury. The Dean revealed in a speech at Eastcheap, London, last week that Montgomery sent for him four times in recent months to talk over the "secret of the massive strength of the Soviet Union."

And the Dean continued: "I dined and spent the evening with him the first time. Then he asked me to meet several other distinguished officers. They kept me for three and a half hours talking to them, very anxious to get down to what was the real secret of the massive strength of the Soviet Union."

"I said that we had produced a great industrial productive machine, America had perfected it, and Russia had spiritualized and moralized it."

"Dare we cast a stone against the Soviet Union and say that they are un-Christian and Godless, and we are a Christian people? I think of the children lying starved and dead at this moment in the streets of Calcutta in appalling number. Isn't it better for us to have humility and see some of the deep things which Russia has been doing these last 20 years to moralize and spiritualize her industry?"

"People said that Stalin does not believe in God. But Stalin and Lenin believed that through all life there runs a great purpose—the great brotherly union of all races. I call that purpose—God."

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

DECEMBER 30, 1938

PARIS. — Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet today rushed from the Chamber of Deputies when Communists and Socialists demanded that Italian troops be withdrawn from Spain before they were able to reach the French frontier.

The debate was precipitated by Gabriel Peri, Communist Deputy and bitter foe of Daladier, when he asked whether Bonnet intended to demand the withdrawal of Italian troops. Peri also asked why Bonnet had withheld announcement that Italy had formally renounced the 1935 Italo-French agreement.

The deputies voted to suspend the session until Bonnet could be brought before them for an explanation — an unusual parliamentary procedure.

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